

Want Ads.,
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The Times



Dispatch

Financial,
Manufacturing,
Real Estate.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED IN 1860.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1910.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VIRGINIA GRANITE; PROBLEMS SOLVED

Hidden Wealth of Dinwiddie Brought to Light
by Richmond Energy

QUARRIES OPEN UP GREAT WEALTH

Virginia, Rich in All Things,
Beats New England in Its
Granite Showings—Dinwiddie County Mines Being
Developed by a Rich-
mond Enthusiast.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,
Industrial Editor.

Butterworth, Dinwiddie County, Va., November 12.—The industrial section has on more than one occasion, many more than one, perhaps, boasted that somewhere in Old Virginia, either on the top of or under the surface of the earth, or under the same, or in the waters thereof, anything and everything that is essential to the wealth and comfort and well-being of mankind may be found in greater or less quantities, mostly greater. I believe that is a boast that has a good foundation, and that can be verified, but it would take a long time to make the necessary investigations to enable me to tell about all of this good old State's hidden wealth, a wealth that even all of her own people have not yet commenced to realize, and some have not yet believed in or dreamed of.

I had heard something of some vast deposits of granite down here in Dinwiddie county, and I had heard of Richmond and other Virginia cities sending to New England and to Tennessee and to North Carolina and elsewhere to get the stone to make buildings and window and door sills and cappings, and to build monuments and all that kind of thing. I thought possibly some folks did not know about Virginia's wealth in granite, and so, on the invitation of a friend, I came down here to see for myself, that I might tell about it all.

Virginia Granite for This Country. In this immediate section there are a indeed vast deposits of granite of the gray and blue and pink varieties, and enough of it near to the surface to keep all the Virginia city builders busy for the next hundred or more years, maybe a thousand, but none of the quarries have been worked to any extent.

It takes a great deal of money to work a granite quarry and a great deal of nerve on the part of the worker to make the enormous investment in machinery, labor, etc., required to fully develop a quarry. Of course, we all know that quarrying stone has been a more or less profitable business in Virginia, especially near around Richmond, for these many years, and it is no secret that Virginia granite has been shipped to many Northern cities for building and paving purposes, but somehow there has been an idea that New England granite was the granite supply for mansion buildings in the whole country, or at least the most of that part of it east of the Mississippi River. That is a great mistake. Virginia alone can supply the country, if capital and nerve behind that capital, will only get busy. The coal and the nerve and the transportation facilities have been lacking in Dinwiddie county for so these many years. Hence the vast quarries and the wonderful granite deposits and huge boulders I have been looking over since some great upheaval of nature thousands upon thousands of years ago brought them to the surface and made them reachable.

A Menacing Trouble. But some years ago, by the building of the Seaboard Air Line through here, the transportation facilities were supplied, and very recently considerable nerve and not a little capital found their way down here, and immense granite quarries within a quarter to a half a mile of the railway station are being worked, and profitably worked, too. These quarries come under the person of A. C. Bedford, a well known Richmond contractor and builder, a man who for the past nine years has been actively engaged in the good work of making Richmond bigger and lovelier and more attractive. He has built houses, both public and private, and has contracted in many parts of Richmond. He built the Marshall High School edifice, the Grace Street annex to Murphy's Hotel, the Binswanger warehouses and other large business houses, and a number of the Monument Avenue and West End mansions and residences, to say nothing of hundreds of smaller homes and residences.

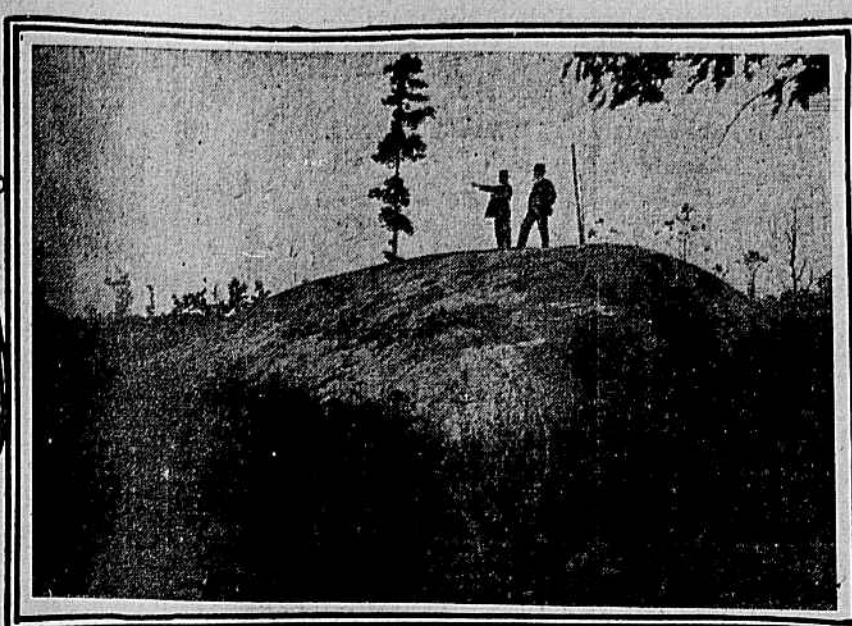
In the execution of all of these contracts, Bedford found not a little trouble in securing the granite required for various and sundry purposes, having often to go to Western Carolina and elsewhere for the goods and always experiencing annoying delays. It was no unusual thing with him, as it is no unusual thing with other contractors, to have to wait weeks and even months for a capstone or two or a few window sills or step stones, or for any other specific order for granite of the right kind, however small that order might be.

Looking to Dinwiddie. Mr. Bedford heard something about these deposits in Dinwiddie, and he went down here to see about it. About the time the United States Government got ready to build a bigger post-office and custom house in Richmond, and Mr. Bedford, contractor like, was ready to put in a bid for at least some part of the work, and he just had the nerve to offer to furnish the granite required. The specifications not only called for a superior grade of granite, but also that the same should correspond with and be alike and in all respects as good as that of which the old building was made, much of which was to be used in the rebuilding. New England, North Carolina, and maybe Tennessee furnished bidders for the granite, but Mr. Bedford got the contract.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



FORTY ACRES OF SOLID GRANITE.



ONE OF FORTY IMMENSE GRANITE BOWLERS.



REDFORD'S QUARRIES, IN DINWIDDIE COUNTY.



STONE WORKERS DRESSING GRANITE IN YARDS.

NEW COAL FIELDS TO BE OPENED UP

Outlay of Millions Represented
in Purchase of Kentucky
Lands.

BIG COTTON MILL PLANNED

Important Development in Pro-
duction of Fine Goods
in South.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Baltimore, November 12.—About \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 will be the outlay involved in the purchase, just closed, of 100,000 acres of coking coal land in Eastern Kentucky. Its development and the construction of over 100 miles of railroad by the Louisville and Nashville and other systems in order to reach the coalfield, contracts for the railroad work having already been let. The purchase price of the land was \$4,500,000. Though this is the big event of the week in Southern industrial activity, as reported by the Manufacturers' Record, another event of greater significance is the organization by J. I. Westervelt, of Greenville, S. C., and New England capitalists controlling large textile machinery-making plants, of a \$800,000 company to build a mill for manufacturing India lawn and flannels from combed yarns of 80's to 100's, which marks an important development in the production of fine goods in the South. The mill buildings will be of brick, with steel beams, and the machinery will include 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. As indicating the interest of New England textile machinery builders, a number of whom have recently formed a combination by which they can build and equip an entire plant in Southern opportunities the construction of this mill is of special interest, as it originates with them. Among the other enterprises reported in detail in the Manufacturers' Record for the week are the following:

Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., announced additional details of the extensive enlargement recently undertaken. Contracts have been awarded for cotton mill, knitting mill, and other buildings costing \$70,000 for 13,000 spindles, 50 knitting machines, 450 horsepower boilers and engine, etc., costing over \$150,000. Construction is progressing on this plant.

Geary Land and Development Company, Lexington, Ky., was incorporated with \$130,000 capital stock by Chicago parties to develop 8,000 acres of coal and timber land.

Golden Ranch Land and Development Company, Lockport, La., was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock to reclaim 50,000 acres of wet lands.

Virginia Pocahontas Coal Company, Coalwood, W. Va., is reported as to spend \$750,000 for further development, but has stated that plans are not ready for announcement.

Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., will build a refinery to replace the \$500,000 plant.

(Continued on Third Page.)

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

An Unexplainable Dullness in
The City—Some Activity
in the Suburbs.

THE CLEARINGS FOR A MONTH

The Views of a Veteran—Pay-
Day May Be at
Hand.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

There seems to be an unexplainable dullness in the real estate market, but a dullness that is noticeable nevertheless. Just why this dullness exists at this bright, sunny and crisp winter period of the autumn, a period that is usually active in all lines of trade, the real estate agents offer no explanation, and really some of them deny its existence, but to the untrained eye of the outsider, however it is very plain that it does exist. The absence of big sales is sufficient evidence.

A veteran in the real estate business, and a mighty safe counselor he is, although some of the younger generation look upon him as an old fogey, yesterday said to the man of news who went to him for an explanation of the situation: "There must always come a settling day or a 'pay day,' and I guess that day is just about at hand." Just how much real meaning is wrapped up in that brief statement it is hard to tell, but I suspect there is a great deal in it. It may mean one thing or it may mean another, but most likely it means that some of the speculators, or investors or plungers, or whatever name they like most to be called by, have "over-crapped" themselves and to a certain extent stretched their banking privileges. Anyhow, there was not as much buying and selling, and speculating and other kinds of doings in the real estate market last week as usual. True there were many exciting and encouraging promises of good things that are to come in the future, the near future if you please, but the doings of the day, that is to say, the days of the past week, did not foot up largely; hardly more than reached the \$100,000 mark, and to make that mark sure and certain all of the transactions in the suburbs had to be included.

Away Out of Town. And speaking about the suburbs, President and General Manager Fungien, of the Ginter Park Company, reports that the favorite suburb is booming in a mild way. He tells me that there were a few sales of lots the past week, and that the company which he represents is making no let up in the way of improving the streets and avenues and driveways that make Ginter Park so attractive. There may be dullness within the city limits, but out in the suburbs, certainly, the Ginter Park section, there is but little if any dullness, that is, but little that is noticeable. A \$20,000 Episcopal church is the next big thing to go up in Ginter Park. A lot at the corner of Walton and Hawthorne Avenues has already been secured, and it is understood that more than \$15,000 of the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TOBACCO SITUATION THE GROWERS' CHANCE

Manufacturer, the Farmer's Real Friend—Every
Pound of an Abnormally Large Crop Is Need-
ed to Meet Chewers' and Smokers' Demands.
Farmer Must Give Manufacturer Chance
to Be His Friend—Some Friendly Advice.

The Virginia and North Carolina tobacco growers are still waiting for what they call a "real good season," that is to say, a warm, rainy spell that will enable them to get the leaf tobacco in shape for handling for the markets. They have had during the past two weeks only a partial "season," and for that reason the receipts of loose leaf tobacco on the various markets have not been as large as they otherwise might have been. In Richmond, while there have been four days of sales in the loose leaf houses, the total offerings foot up not more than a hundred thousand pounds of sun-cured, maybe a little less. It is likely that this condition is to the advantage of the growers of the weed. It is no longer a secret that the crop of 1910 is a large one, but not too large for the manufacturers, to whom the good must finally go. The manufacturers want every pound that has been grown, and they can use it, too.

Manufacturers and Farmers. The manufacturers want to pay the farmers the outside figures for their crop, and would rather pay the money right straight to the growers, but the Richmond manufacturers have only so much factory and storage room in which to take care of leaf, and it is to be presumed that all other manufacturers in all the other centers are situated pretty much in the same way. If the farmers will persist in rushing their leaf to market faster than the manufacturers can handle it, the same farmers will be at the mercy of the intermediate dealers, known as speculators, from the upper grade down to those known as the "pinhookers." If the farmers are wise, they will market their leaf in small quantities and not rush the whole crop to the warehouse floors within a few weeks.

Conditions as They Are. I have been making a study of the leaf tobacco conditions in Virginia and North Carolina, and I have had some talk with the "pinhookers." I think I have taken the whole situation in, and I am prepared to say that every manufacturer in Virginia and North Carolina, and every dealer in sun-cured and Burley and brights, are not only willing but anxious to pay outside figures for the large crop that has been made this year, and they have the trade for their manufactured goods to consume every pound of it, but they cannot in the very nature of the case handle it all in a day or a week. When they fill up their factories and their storage houses they must of necessity get off the market until they can unload. When they are off the market, having filled all of their houses, the farmers who persist in marketing their leaf anyhow are simply at the mercy

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

RAISING FUNDS TO BOOST NORTON

Citizens Want Advantages of
Town Advertised to
World.

Norton, Va., November 12.—The Norton Board of Trade has employed E. M. Weir, of Chicago, to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of advertising Norton's advantages as a manufacturing center.

Mr. Weir is here this week. As a plan for raising the \$5,000 fund, he is using Board of Trade membership blanks, each blank carrying the amount of \$20. Each individual or firm buys as many of the memberships as they may feel disposed to take. Already about \$1,500 has been raised, and Mr. Weir feels that he can secure the other \$3,500 in a few days.

The Board of Trade contemplates engaging a live, up-to-date man to boost Norton, who will give all his time to the industrial and commercial interests of the town.

Being situated in the centre of the Wise county coalfields, Norton expects to derive great benefit from the 100 miles of good roads to be built in the county, an election having been ordered for November 22 to issue bonds to the amount of \$700,000 for this purpose. It is believed that the bonds will carry in favor of the good roads by a vote of 3 to 1.

SALE SET FOR NOVEMBER 24.

Holdings of Rockingham Power Company Will Be Disposed Of.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Wadesboro, N. C., November 12.—The announcement is made from the headquarters of the bondholders' committee of final arrangements for the sale of the entire holdings of the Rockingham Power Company, the company that has commenced the building of the hydro-electric plant at Wadesboro, on Bee Dee River, twelve miles from Wadesboro. The sale was originally set for December 1, and the price was fixed in the order of the sale was \$200,000. When the day came for the sale no bidders appeared. Application was made to the court for another date and a lower upset price.

The property will be sold in New York City November 24, and this time the lowest bid will be \$250,000. It is generally understood that at this price there will be at least two bidders. The Southern Power Company has its eye on the plant, and has already made personal inspection through the president, Dr. Wyle, who came here last month and went over the property. The General Electric Company is also understood as anxious to buy the property. The plant is more than half completed, and over \$400,000 has been spent. The proposition to buy the plant is a very attractive one, and possibly with some changes even more capacity may be had.

Power lines will reach Wadesboro, Rockingham, Albemarle, Laurens and many other points, and the completion of this plant will mean great development throughout the entire section.

DINWIDDIE'S GOOD ROADS.

Convicts Will Continue Good Work from Courthouse to Brunswick Line.
Butterworth, Dinwiddie County, November 12.—Dinwiddie county will soon have the good roads county of the State. The gravel road from Petersburg to Dinwiddie Courthouse, that has been so loudly praised by automobilists and other travelers, and is such a great luxury to the farmers, has been about completed to the courthouse, and next week the convict gangs will move near to this place, after which the work of making the road from the courthouse to the Brunswick county line on the Nottoway River first-class will be commenced. The road from Petersburg to the courthouse is fifteen miles, and from the courthouse to the Brunswick line is when the same distance. Butterworth is rejoicing that it is on this proposed and soon-to-be built first-class gravel-and-clay-blended road.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

RICHMOND W.C.A. AND ITS GOODWORK

Good Effect of Woman's
Association on Indus-
trial Activities.

WOMAN'S PART IN BUSINESS WORLD

The Women and the Girls in
Commercial and Industrial Es-
tablishments Are There to
Stay—Field Is Now
Opened to Christian
Associations.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,
Industrial Editor.

There is an institution in Richmond that is never thought of as an industrial venture, and as a matter of fact, it is not just exactly that, but in the Young Women's Christian Association in its work is looking to the betterment of industrial, commercial and social conditions so far as they pertain to business women and self-supporting girls, and therefore the work is so closely allied with every worthy phase of Richmond's business interest that it becomes, in a very important sense, an industrial enterprise, and a most worthy one it is.

Woman has become a factor in the commercial and industrial advancement of Richmond, as well as of other cities and towns all over this country, and no business man can afford to close his eyes to this fact. It is true that in certain circles we often hear some people say woman's sphere is at home, let her go back to the home, to the extent that she takes man's place in the business world she lowers the man's wage, makes living more difficult for both, and in a general way demoralizes the business world.

It is a waste of time to ask these questions now, for a condition confronts us—a condition that the women folks themselves did not bring about. That woman is in the business world, and there to remain, is a fact, and is a condition that is the inevitable result of the onward march of civilization. In all of the cities and towns of this country girls and young women are spending the most of their time in industrial and commercial establishments—operatives in factories, mills, laundries, as clerks in stores, banks, factories, newspaper offices, as cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers, and what not, doing work that used to be done only by men and boys, and handling the commodities that used to be produced by men and boys. There are, according to the latest estimate, 12,000 of such women and girls in Richmond, and more are coming from the villages and the country every day seeking and finding employment.

So there is nothing to be gained by discussing the why and the wherefore of the condition; 'twere better to look the condition right square in the face and meet its requirements, to the end that this condition, which cannot be now changed, shall result to the good of the community, commercial and industrially and to the uplift of social conditions and to the honor of Christianity and the glory of the Ruler of the universe. That is just the kind of industrial as well as religious work that the Young Women's Christian Association is doing all over this land.

The Aims and Objects. That I may make this the more easily understood, let me quote from an article published in a magazine and written by the secretary of the Richmond association, which article sets forth the aims and objects of the association. I quote:

"The Young Women's Christian Association is the association of the women of the city, together for the purpose of bringing into practical realization in every woman's life the Christian ideals of womanhood, and of bringing to her opportunities for all-round development. The field is all-around—physical, mental, moral, social, measuring rod you may, according to social position, wealth, business or profession—their needs and possibilities in many respects are essentially the same.

"This organization is democratic in form. The voting membership is composed of Christian women representing many activities and interests. The body elects at its annual meeting a board of directors to supervise the work of the association and to determine its policy. Working with this board is a large number of committees composed of the members of the association. Trained women are employed to execute the decisions and policies of the board of directors and of the committees. These women are called secretaries.

"The general secretary, usually a college woman with business and sociological training, is the head of the staff of secretaries, the number of which is determined by the size of the city and the development of the work. These women are the connecting links between the young women who are served by the association and those who serve on committees or on the board.

Although the activity and interest of the association varies in different cities, yet as a result of twenty-five or more years of experience, we have arrived at certain standards in equipment and lines of work. All city associations either own, or are planning to own, a central administration building in the business centre of the city, containing offices, classrooms, library, recreation rooms and auditorium, lunch and rest rooms, gymnasium, baths and swimming pool. The boarding home is sometimes found in the same building. However, this department of the work is preferably carried on in the smaller boarding homes in the residential sections of the city. Many associations own a recreation lot or building in the suburbs or near the city parks; others, a vacation home at a nearby

(Continued on Second Page.)

Easy Payments
on Monument Annex, just three blocks
from Lee Annex. See Blanton & Co., 1119 East
Main Street.